The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,022.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 88 0
including postage.....	„ 73 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.....	„ 2 8
Third Ditto.....	„ 2 8
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no, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Rack—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROONAN—September 8th, at Love Lane, Byculla, Michael Frederick, the beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. Roonan.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	6 19	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	6 19	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo.....	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	7	„ Colombo	28
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Pondicherry	11 25	„ Cochin.....	16 1
„ Madras.....	30	„ Calicut.....	16 1
„ Coconada.....	17 2	„ Cannanore	17 2
„ Vizagapatam	18 3	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam.....	18 3	„ Carwar.....	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay ..	20 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander John Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail Steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up.		Down	
	Sep.	Sep.		Sep. Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25 8
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25 9
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27 11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29 13
		Oct.		Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1 15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3 17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5 19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee.....	7 21
Arrive Bussorah	28	7	Arrive Bombay	10 24

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Will leave positively on the 17th instant; last receiving day 16th instant.

THE full-powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. C. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE "NYANZA," 560 tons register, will sail on or about the 25th September. For Freight or Passage apply to FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Captain Warwick.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, for the year 1868-69, with the Examination Papers for 1867-68. Price Two Rupees.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. B. Gollier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated by the mode of its preparation process. I would therefore recommend a pill, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effects.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for Sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 21 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gamdevi) measuring 11,509 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
લાલભાઇ જવ્યભાઇ,
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Section and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder...	3,094
Grass Market...	2,992
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum...	510
Chinchpoogly...	374
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total...	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, new Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said MARY CORP as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this day of August 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment. Bombay.

Apollo House.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rr.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and Cuff Collars.....	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie.....	„	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyot's West End.....	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „		2 „ 6

Dwarland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHEESY'S Drab Pelt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. ...		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MATS.....		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Balington; Secunderabad.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to subjoin an Alphabetical List of such Goods as he has now on hand or shortly expects:—

Albums.
Albuminised Paper.
Bacon, Overland.
Beer, Bass'.
Binding Cloth.
Do. Materials and Tools.
Biscuits.
Boxes, Fancy.
Bronze, Powder.
Card Boards.
Champagne.
Cheroots, Trichinopoly.
Do. Pondicherry.
Do. Manilla.
Do. Burmah.
Cheroot Holders.
Cheese, Overland.
Cigars, Havannah.
Do. Manilla.
Cigar Cases.
Cocoa.
Cognac.
Coloured Paper.
Corn Flour.
Counterpanes.
Cooking Stoves.
Coojahs.
Croquet Games.
Embroidery.
Embossing Presses.
Envelopes.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Fancy Goods.
Glassware, Bohemian.
Gold Beadings.
Harmoniums.
Hams, Overland.
Ice Boxes.
India Rubber Bands.
Ink, Writing and Ruling.
Jet Ornaments.
Lamps.
Lanterns.
Ladies' Companions.
Letter Files.
Leather, Morocco and Roan.
Leather Goods, Fancy.
Lithographic Stones.
Do. Presses.
Liebegs' Extract of Meat.
Do. Food for Infants.
Looking Glasses, Hand.
Marble Paper.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Mill Boards.
Musical Boxes.
Numbering Machines.
Oil Prints.
Organs, Self Acting.
Parchments.
Paste Boards.
Paper Binders'
Pencils.
Pencil Cases, Gold.
Perfumery.
Pianos.
Portfolios.
Potash, American.
Printing Materials & Tools.
Do. Presses.
Quinine.
Ruling Machines.
Sealing Wax.
Sewing Machines.
Soap.
Stamping Presses.
Stencil Slates.
Stout.
Table Linen, English and Country.
Tea.
Tobacco.
Toys.
Towels.
Tracing Linen.
Wall Paper.
Watches.
Wax Cloth.
Wire Gauze.
Wines, Claret and Port.
Do. Sherry and Madeira.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1868, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th September inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Thase in not less quantities than 1½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts.	Pts.	per doz.
Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs.	30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ...	„	25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ...	„	22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do... ...	„	18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ...	„	17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ...	„	16-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do... ...	„	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ...	„	22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....			Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„		26
Macon, ditto	„		21
Chablis, ditto	„		23

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded,	Rs.	36	0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„	32	0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„	27	0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs.	19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	32	„	17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„	25	„	...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„	42	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	... Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	...	...	... „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	... „ 225
Carolus ...	...	...	... „ 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	... „ 220
German Crowns	...	...	... „ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	... „ 223
Bar Silver	...	...	... „ 108-8
Gold Leaf	...	...	... „ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	... „ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	..	.. 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	...	..	.. 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	.. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		..	.. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	„ 1835-36	..	.. }
„	„ 1842-43	..	.. } 94-12
„	„ 1854-55	..	.. }
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	...	.. 109¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54		..	.. 106
Five and half per cent.	...	..	.. 114-12

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

				Per Candy.
Domawuttee }	..	Now	..	... 230 to 232
Akote... }				
Broach...	..	..	..	... 230 to 232
Dholleras... }	..	..	..	.. 242 to 245
Bhownuggur }				
Veeravulee	..	..	..	.. 229 to 225
Vingoria...	..	..	..	.. 229 to 224
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	.. 242 to 245
Khandeish ... }	..	..	..	... 220 to 225
Barsee ... }				

Ready sales .....125 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 1-9 discount, and small sums of Rs. 10,000 and under at Rs. 4-10 to 4-8 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57, some small orders executed at Rs 9-12 and 9 14 premium. 5½ per cents were in demand, but only one lot of Rs. 30,000, obtainable in the market, was bought at Rs. 15-0 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, 85 Rs. 1,750.
National Bank shares at Rs. 135.
Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares at 2½.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, (on Wednesday,) at Rs. 2-5.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were in good demand, but only one whole share and 6 half shares could be had at Rs. 400 and 200 respectively. Sellers are asking Rs. 425.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, one small lot at Rs. 3-5.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 115 and 117 for cash, and a time-bargain of 100 shares at Rs. 123 for delivery on 20th October.

NOTE.—The transaction in Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 205 reported yesterday, proves to be a mistake. The party who announced the sale should have written *Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares*, instead of Equitable Coal Co.—*Englishman, Sept. 5.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Turton, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Nuggur.
Begbie, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Rimington, Captain, Commissary, to rejoin, to Sholapoor.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

London....	Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool..	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 17s. 6d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	do.
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic foot	
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius.	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 10	Manchester (s) ...	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Oliver Cromwell*, France, to Rangoon.
Barque *Elizabeth*, Suffet, to Malabar Coast.
Ship *Bothley*, Richardson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Malacca*, to China.
Steamer *Madras*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Fearless*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Octavia*, to Melbourne and Sydney.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 4th September announced the arrivals of the ships "Balkamah," J. R. Poole, Bombay 17th August; and "Dreadnought," "Endymion," and "Atiet Rohoman" DEPARTURE.—September 4th, ship "Wolfville."

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 9TH, 4-55 P.M.—French Mail steamer "Labourdonnais," from Calcutta, anchored.
P'OO, 10TH, 1 P.M.—Mail steamer "Kurrachee," from Baisatrah, in sight.
MADRAS, 10TH, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer "Simla," from Galle, in sight.
KURRACHEE, 8TH, 12-59 P.M.—Steamer "Governor Higginson" arrived from Gwadur with Gulf mails.
KURRACHEE, 10TH, 8 A.M.—Steamer "Martaban" arrived from Bombay with Overland mails.

LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 10TH, 11-38 A.M.—Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line right to Fao. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 9th September, via Russia 7th September.

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN	Aug. 29	MADRAS.....	Sept. 4
CALCUTTA.....	Sept. 5	SHANGHAI	Aug. 1
HONGKONG	Aug. 7	SINGAPORE.....	Aug. 15
KURRACHEE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Aug. 24
LONDON (*via Marseilles*)	Aug. 14		

POSTAL NOTICE,

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Tuesday....	Sept. 15	Saturday ...	Nov. 14
Saturday ..	„ 26	„	„ 21
„	October 3	„	„ 28
„	„ 10	„	Dec. 5
„	„ 17	„	„ 13
„	„ 24	„	„ 19
„	„ 31	„	„ 26
„	„ 7		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

September	18	November	13
October	2	„	27
„	16	December	11
„	30	„	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	20	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. B. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Mysore Presidency. ...	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Mahmedanggur and Seroor	A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry.	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhaghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

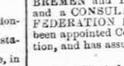
THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA," (1,683 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. MACNAMARA, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 15th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MADRAS," (1,135 tons, and 275 H. P.), Captain C. F. DAVIES, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

FOR SALE, a roomy BROUGHAM, with a very fast pair of White Arab HORSES, and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to MR. WALTER ABRAHAM, opposite Hornby Row, where the above can be seen daily between Noon and 5 P.M.

BOILERS WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY two CORNISH BOILERS, with single flues, 18 and 20 feet long by 5 and 6 feet diameter. Apply to WALLACE & Co., Managers Bombay, Barmah Trading Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 10th September 1868.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of the concerned, at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, at noon, the HULL of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying in the harbour of Kurrachee.

Inventory of Stores can be had from Messrs. McIVER and Co.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited.)
Bombay, 9th September 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the Directors of this Company up to 15th instant, for the supply of a Cargo of best WELSH HEARTLEY STEAM COALS, consisting of about 1,500 to 1,700 Tons, deliverable at the Company's Mill, Tardeo. Form of conditions to be had on application to the undersigned. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
9th September 1868. Agents.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GURNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Cavendish Tobaccos.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

BANDORA FEAST.

SUNDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1868.

Trains (calling at Parell, Dadur and Mahim) will leave Bombay, Bellasis Road Station, at 9-0 A.M., 12-0 NOON, 2-0 P.M., 5-30 P.M. and 7-30 P.M.

Returning from Bandora, at 9-12 A.M., 1-0 P.M., 3-0 P.M., 5-30 P.M., and 8-30 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

J. R. DUNBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th September 1868.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATES at Bombay for PRUSSIA, SAXONY, OLDENBURGH, BREMEN and HAMBURGH have been ABOLISHED, and a CONSULATE for the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION has been created. The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the North German Confederation, and has assumed charge of his office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Knight of the Imp. Austr. Order of FRANCIS JOSEPH, of the R. Swed. order of WASA and of the Grand-duc. Oldenb. order of MERIT, &c.,
Consulate for the North German Confederation.
1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 10th September 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the valuable LIBRARY, &c., of the late COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, Agent for the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, the same comprising of several Historical and Poetical Works, and Works of various Sciences, English, French and Marathi Dictionaries, Persian Books, such as Baher Danish, Surutforama, Secundary, &c., Maps, Physical and National Atlases, &c. The sundry articles, such as Mahogany Dressing Glass, Marble Flower Vase, Letter Weighers with Weights, Stereoscope Opera Glass, Embroidered Shoes, Brass Time-Piece, &c., &c.

Also the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Blackwood Round, Pier, Sofa, and Circular Dining Tables, Chairs, Conversation Couches, English Mahogany Whatnots, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Cloth Presses, Chest of Drawers, Teapoys, handsomely open carved large Office Writing Table with Book-shelf and Writing-board, a Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte, Spring Rocking Horses, single and double-barrelled Guns and Rifle, a six barrelled Revolver; and a set of very richly plated mounted single State Harness.

No Catalogues, and the above is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 10th September 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by JAS. WILSON.

Published by MARION SONS & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The Pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£ s. d.
The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar	... C. Stansfield	1 11 6
Shakespeare's Cliff	... C. Stansfield	1 11 6
Riviere de Veule	... F. Lambinet	1 11 6
Sterne and the Grisette	... W. P. Frith	1 1 0
Les Immortelles	... Wyburd	1 11 6
Au Bord du Gave	... Lehmann	1 1 0
Au Bord de la Mer	... Lehmann	1 1 0
Vestal Execution	... E. Signol	1 11 6
Amphitrite	... Emile Le Comte	1 11 6
Dante and Beatrice	... A. Scheffer	1 11 6
Mother and Child	... A. Scheffer	1 11 6
An Egyptian Woman	... Emile Le comte	1 11 6
The White Slave	... Amiconi	1 11 6
The Coli Bath.	... Boulanger	1 11 6
King Candaule	... Chas. Hue	1 11 6
The Abandoned	... C. Stansfield	2 5 0
Faust and Marguerite	... Tissot	1 11 6
Marguerite at the Fountain	... Tissot	1 11 6
La Visite	... Ch. Becker	1 11 6
La Source.	... De Rudder	1 11 6
Bethsabee	... B. Leblanc	1 11 6
A Lady with Book	... F. Wyburd	1 11 6
Phryne before the Tribunal	... J. L. Gerome	2 2 0
Mundus Muliebris	... B. Plauger	1 11 6
The Sleep of Venus.	... Giraud	1 11 6
A Revelation	... M. Ellen Edwards	1 1 6
Venus rising from the Sea	... J. Coomans	1 11 6
Luis XV. The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris.	...	1 15 0
Fishing	... J. Coomans	1 11 6
A Dream after the Ball	... Banguet	1 11 6
The Engagement Ring	... F. Willems	1 11 6
The Syrens	... Frost	1 11 6
The Nymph's Sleep	... St Pierre	1 11 6
Xenxis a Crotone	... I. Mochi	2 5 0
Don Juan and Haidee	... Bouvier	1 1 0

*** The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

IT was morally impossible that the list of Abyssinian honours should satisfy all the claimants; and as a general rule we should be indisposed to criticise a distribution difficult and delicate in the extreme. But it is an unfortunate condition of humanity that even authority should err, and it seems to be one of the tendencies of military administrators to under estimate subordinate merit, especially in the non-combatant ranks. Something is due to the public conscience on these occasions, and we feel bound to make an exception to an useful rule, and urge on the home dispensers of reward the salient points of what we cannot help regarding as a hard case. Proper appreciation of zeal in the service is one of the most efficient levers, by the judicious use of which a State draws out the utmost energies of its servants. It is no descredit to any man, be he soldier or civilian, that hope of distinction, a belief that his conduct will be fairly recognized, should be an animating motive; and duty is the better and not the worse performed by those reasonably under its magic influence. A mistake in one direction or the other, either in undue recognition of the indifferent, or undue neglect of the good officer, is prejudical to the public service.

Probably it would not be very difficult to select several instances from the list published in the *Gazette*, where there have been failures of judgment in both categories. We content ourselves with one specimen of shortcoming, which we are sure must be a subject of regret to the service in general, at least so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. The instance we refer to is that of Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Mignon. The brevet step he has received is, it will be seen, not proportionate to the almost unique services he rendered to the Abyssinian force. What he did in the African campaign is patent to the whole army, and as well known in England as it is in India. For nearly three months the whole burden of the Commissariat rested upon him, at a time when its labours were the most arduous and harrassing—the first months of the enterprise—when he had to organize a host of establishment and keep the reconnoitring party supplied both with transport and supplies. In this work he had only one assistant. That he did his work with success, that he never spared himself, is shown by the emphatic language of his superiors, one of whom described him as "more than equal to the occasion," most trying though it was. When relieved from his work on the sandy desert, he went up the defile, and conducted the whole of the Commissariat department from Senafe to Magdala. Except the depôt at Antalo, established by Lieutenant Shewell, Major Mignon organized and sustained ten principal and eighteen inferior depôts on the main line of communications. The first Commissariat officer in the country, the indefatigable and constant companion of the army from the sea to the goal of the expedition, the sole officer of the department present from the Tacazze to Magdala, serving with the column which effected its capture, responsible for the supplies of the army on its return, and chosen to superintend the final vacation of Annesley Bay—Major Mignon accomplished the onerous tasks imposed upon him to everybody's satisfaction. And what is the reward adjudged to be a fitting acknowledgment of services as essential as they were conspicuous? This—that Major Mignon has got merely an almost barren step of rank! It would be possible, but difficult, to find stronger claims to substantial reward, and we are bound to assume that, on reconsideration, Government will find some means of repairing a neglect which strikes the least attentive observer. The case of this officer needs no rhetorical flourish, no high-sounding appeal to enforce its justice. A plain statement is stronger than eloquence, and we cannot believe that the authorities will be deaf to the emphatic suggestions of fact.

IN this time of tranquility, it may seem invidious to disturb the calm, and to sound the alarm, of "the Empire in danger." But as the mutiny of 1857 began suddenly, when most people, unheeding the predictions of such observant men as General Jacob, fancied themselves secure in their sleepy indifference, so, since the first impression of that calamity passed away, we have been prone to lapse into an unsafe contentment again. It is so soothing to cry peace where there is no peace: to hush disquieting suspicions by easy complacency, and to depict a happy and grateful people growing rich under a beneficent Government, instead of jealous and malicious men hating their rulers with a bitter and personal hatred, and taking every opportunity which a vernacular press affords, of teaching the common and ignorant villagers both to suspect and dislike us. We are apt to speak of the varnish applied to the natives in the Bombay University and the High Schools as if it were potent to change the whole texture of character; while men in power, with equal levity, imagine that their own soft, oily speeches and harangues avail to quiet the passions of the multitude, and to remove discontent. The Governor and his Councils, residing in Bombay or Poona, in the whirl of European society, and isolated by the dignity of their position, from the native community, are dangerously ignorant of its real state of feeling. The rumours of the bazaar which, whether true or not, shew the tone of thought of the people, and also help to form it, are rarely enquired into or studied: they seldom or never appear in the Native Press, and thus we have no plummet to sound those dark depths of native sentiment, where distrust and prejudice mingle, to end in conspiracy. Of late years as Englishism has gained ground in the Councils, at the expense of traditions handed down by those mighty dead, whose intercourse with, and knowledge of, the natives was much greater than ours; Government has become a cold and centralized system; the warm-hearted Oriental, wishing to know his rulers, is disappointed at finding them to be badly drawn Acts and Regulations instead of men. Suffering, it may be, from some real substantial injustice, the tyranny of his landlord, or the corruption of a native Judge, he flies to the European officer, and prostrates himself, petition in hand, clamouring for redress: but here again he is thwarted. The officer, however generously inclined, is a cold abstraction under our present regime; he is only the instrument of rigorous laws, with but little discretion of his own allowed him. In spite of a long and happy experience of personal Government, unmoved by such solemn displays of the evil inherent in the regular system as the Orissa famine, despite the opinion of the great men of the past, and the most successful and devoted men of the present age, Government by some fatality seems impelled to fetter itself by one means after another. The machines for the making of laws are worked so constantly that there will soon be little to do. But while a few gentlemen of wealth, who have seldom lived in the Mofussil, who are employed at making private fortunes, and know but a little of the language, are joined with the occasional Parsee or native Prince (whose experience of our own laws is necessarily limited) in compiling such disastrous "Acts" as that which altered the Bombay Bank Charter, or that which provided for the relief of insolvent debtors at the expense of honest men, or that which improved on the Revenue Survey, by introducing periodical confiscation, all the executive and administrative officers of the State complain that so many laws are merely so many interferences with substantial justice. Under the present system, we lose most of the benefits which individual energy and conscientiousness originate. If our Collectors were more trusted, and less fettered by laws and orders, their action would be prompter, and their views wider than we can expect at present. But not only in law-making have we shown our insular peculiarities; the same all-pervading Englishism has penetrated most of our policy in other things. Some of the causes which Mr. Kaye thinks occasioned the mutiny in more active operation now than in the years before 1857. The Irregular system has immeasurably widened the distance between officer and sepoy, and all private friendship between them has been put a stop to. The priests and pundits have more cause to hate us than ever, as we are more influenced by the womanish politics of Exeter Hall than we were when the Court of Directors ruled the country. The mode of our Government is becoming more quaker-like and shabby every day, to the disgust of the people, who like pomp, ceremony, and tumashas. And, lastly, the evil of divided counsel among the Sahebs themselves has increased with the number of separate departments to the great injury of our prestige.

WE understand that Colonel Vincent, the Military Accountant, will return to England in October; and that Major Chitty will revert to the Pay Examinership.

WE notice that Major-General Tremenheere, C.B., R.E., has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs—the period not mentioned.

WE lately mentioned that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp intended to pay a short visit to England. Yesterday's official "Gazette" intimates that he has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. G. F. RIMINGTON, solicitor, has, we observe, been admitted as a vakeel, or pleader, on the appellate side of the High Court.

H. E. the Governor in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul at Bombay, and of Mr. A. E. F. Denso as Consul at Kurrachee, for the North German Confederation. The separate consulates of Prussia, Saxony, Oldenburg, Bremen, and Hamburg have now, of course, been abolished in Bombay.

IT is notified that for the future the session of the Grant Medical College will commence on the 1st November.

THE subject selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University, to be written upon by competitors for the Limjee Manockjee Gold Medal—which is to be adjudged in November 1869—is "The Connection between the Physical Geography of India, and the History of the Country."

WE are glad to see that the Municipal Commissioner has determined to shut up a number of over-used and obnoxious cemeteries in Bombay. He will thus remove a long-standing subject of complaint. A list of the graveyards that are to be closed will be found in another column.

THE troubles of the contributories and others interested in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East seem far from being at an end. Negotiations are being carried on with the creditors for a compromise, but in the event of this failing another call will be made on the unfortunate shareholders to the full extent of their liability—Rs. 150 per share in addition to the first call of Rs. 100 per share. This will not take place probably for the next six months, and in the meantime no dividend will be paid to the creditors.

THE rain-fall at Matheran up to 9 A.M. on Monday the 24th ult. was 402 inches 74 cents. At Malcolm Peit, Mahableshwar, it was 212 inches 99 cents.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday publishes an amended series of rules for the port of Carwar.

"IT is rumoured in high quarters," says the "Englishman" of the 5th, "that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden will come out as Private Secretary to the Earl of Mayo, and that Mr. Dampier will be confirmed in his present appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bengal." The "Pioneer" of the 7th asserts that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden is to succeed Mr. Lushington as Financial Secretary.

WE learn from the "Englishman" that the Home Government have expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings of the Viceroy in the case of the Nawab of Tonk. His Excellency has been informed that Her Majesty's Government cordially approve of the action taken in this difficult matter.

THE "Englishman" also states that cholera having disappeared in Chota Nagpore, recruiting operations for emigrants have been again authorised.

IN reference to the High Court of Calcutta the "Englishman" says—"The Government of India have sanctioned, on the recommendation of Sir Barnes Peacock, the employment of a short-hand writer on Rs. 500 per mensem, to officiate for Mr. Sutherland, Reporter to the Court, during his absence in England."

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer" there is now no probability of Sir Wm. Mansfield visiting Mussooree, as was intended. Our contemporary understands "a precise plan of movements for the head quarters of the army has not yet been determined on."

QUARTER MASTER LYNE, of the 107th Regiment, who has been in arrest since the 9th June on a charge of having received a bribe from Hurree Ram, the punkah coolie contractor, was released on Friday morning last, without being brought to trial, by order of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief.—*Pioneer, Sept. 7.*

A MEETING of Covenanted Civilians was held at Nynee Tal on the 31st ultimo. The following gentlemen were present, viz:—Messrs. Simson, Johnson, C. A. Daniel, C. J. Daniel, Ridsdale, C. Robertson and Low. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the proposal of the Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the scheme best calculated to benefit the Service would be one combining a fixed Government pension of £800 per annum, applicable to all the members of the Service alike, with a proviso that Government might augment it in special cases; and a Fund constituted in the mode described in para. 14 of the Managers' letter. The meeting was also strongly of opinion that the interests of the Service require that the Annuity Fund should not be abolished.—*Ibid.*

WE learn by telegram, says the "Indian Daily News" of the 5th, that Colonel Fytche had cleverly succeeded in capturing the Menloon Myitta. This rebellious son of the King of Ava, and late arch-disturber of the Burmese frontier, will probably be sent to Calcutta and provided with State lodgings, either there or at Benares.

WE understand that Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor General of India, lately applied to Government for permission to draw the tentage of his rank, *viz.*, Rs. 200 per mensem, in preference to Presidency house-rent, which amounts to Rs. 180 only. The Government was reluctant to do so, but, on reconsideration of the circumstances of the case, and looking to the fact that if the survey had continued under the Military Department, Colonel Thuillier would have the option of receiving tentage instead of house rent, the Governor General has sanctioned the application.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 5.*

"IT must be acknowledged," remarks the "Indian Daily News," "that the Government of India has been peculiarly fortunate in its Military members and Secretaries for a series of years back. In Council it has had in succession, first, Lord Napier of Magdala who, whatever may be thought of him as regards general statesmanship, could, when he chose to put forth his somewhat latent energy, demonstrate himself an able military administrator; next Sir Henry Durand, who professionally scientific as Lord Napier has yet eminently entitled himself to very high place on the roll of living English statesmen; and now there enters the executive and legislative arena Colonel Norman, of whom, it may be safely said, that while no whit inferior as a military administrator to any of his predecessors he is as unlikely as the most distinguished of them to exhibit a lack of either judgment of Indian knowledge in dealing with matters of civil polity. That Colonel Browne will make a good Military Secretary, no military man requires to be assured. Those acquainted with the productions of his pen, avowed and unavowed, official and literary, know that want of mental lucidity cannot be alleged against their author."

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, Sept. 7.*)

OUR advices from Huzara are to the 31st ultimo. It was expected that everything would be ready for a forward movement in about ten days.

The telegraph line from Hasan Abdal to the frontier in Huzara has been opened as far as Hurreepore. Communications with Abbotabad and Bhosawul are also reported as complete.

The admirable march of the 20th Punjab Infantry, under the command of Captain Gordon from Lahore to Abbotabad, *en route* to Huzara, which they performed in eleven days, has called forth the special commendation of the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency has caused the following memorandum to be addressed to the Commanding Officer:—"I beg that my thanks may be expressed to the 20th Punjab Infantry for the admirable march effected by that Regiment during the most inclement weather from Lahore to Abbotabad. This march was effected in eleven days, the distance covered having amounted to 232 miles. But the distance is not the only thing to be taken into consideration, for at this time of the year the heat is intense; and the two great rivers the Chenab and the Jhelum, being in flood, were necessarily traversed in boats. It is matter of record that the Chenab is alone between two and three miles broad. The 20th Punjab Infantry has shown an admirable example, of which the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, and Captain Gordon, the officer in immediate command, may be deserved

turning thanks for past favours beg to express a hope that all charitable ladies and gentlemen will be pleased to pay a visit to the Home on this occasion."

THE Rev. Wm. Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks receipt of a parcel of periodicals from E. D. Stead, Esq., left at the Mechanics' Institution for distribution among the sailors in port.

AT the close of last week the value of silver—all of which was ready for coinage—in the Bombay Mint, was Rs. 24,73,430, of which 24 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

THE total number of deaths registered during last week was 259, being an increase of 21 as compared with the preceding week, 77 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 10 more than the total of the week ending 10th September last year.

THE following persons among others have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

George Byfield Gladding, an auctioneer.

Jamsetjee Manockjee, a merchant.

Dewjee Poonsey and Ghella Bharmul; the first named insolvent lately traded as a dealer in piece goods in partnership with Natha Jadow, under the name and firm of Natha Jadhowji and Co.; and the second is a metta in the service of Culianji Narsey.

Hasum Moosa, trading in Bombay as a merchant under his own name, and in Kurrachee in partnership with Purdhan Nebon under his own name.

Narayen Moreshwer Kelker, proprietor and editor of the "Poona Vrut Prakas."

Kesowjee Goculdass, lately a dealer in piece goods.

Bhicumchund Motiram, lately traded in Bombay under the name and firm of Motiram Sewjee ram, and in Khandeish and Nimbad under the name and firm of Bhicumchund Lalchund, as a general merchant.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th September.

To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*
From Kurrachee	4 21	0 3
,, Calcutta	1 23	0 53
,, Madras	5 31	4 3

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH SEPTEMBER

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—Five seamen of the ship "Royal Edward" pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience, and three of them were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the House of Correction, and the rest to twelve weeks' in the County Jail.

THEFT.—Shaik Hoosein was found guilty of the theft of a brass utensil, from one Kodabux, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH SEPT.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

DISHONEST PASSENGERS.—John Joseph, a butler, was found guilty of travelling on the Bombay and Baroda Railway without paying his fare, and was fined Rs. 10. Babajee Witto, a dhobee, for a similar offence, on the same Railway, was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Dhondoo Suddoo was placed at the bar for the theft of a turban belonging to Govind Luxumon, and was found guilty, and sent for three months in the House of Correction.

Gopal Petamber, on pleading guilty to a charge of stealing a small quantity of wood, was sentenced to suffer fifteen stripes.

ASSAULT.—John Flaherty, a European sail-maker, was found guilty of assaulting Soonoo Narrayen. He asserted in defence that he had been drunk. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 5, which was to go to the complainant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Rowjee Kooshaba, cart driver, admitted having ill-treated his animal, and was fined Rs. 12.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN GRAVE-YARDS IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Sept.* 10.)

UNDER Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the burial grounds enumerated in the Schedule appended hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give notice that after the 31st December 1868, it will not be lawful to bury any corpse within any of the burial grounds enumerated in the schedule. Whosoever, after the 31st December 1868, shall bury any corpse within any of the said burial grounds, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees for each such offence.

By order, and with the sanction, of the Governor in Council, dated Bombay Castle, 25th Aug. 1868.

LIST OF GRAVE-YARDS.

Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Gloria	Church Street, Mazagon.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rosario	Lawrence de Lima Street.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperance	Mangelwady.
Armenian	Do.
Protestant	Girgaum.
Roman Catholic	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude	Sonapoor.
Presbyterian	Marine Lane.
Protestant	St. Thomas Cathedral.
Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church	Mahim.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Victoria Church	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Salvacao Church	Do.
Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church	Do.
Protestant American	Grant Road.

A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, for public information, that, under the provisions of Act XX. of 1839, the levy of the Hucks and Fees of Vet Sagar, Phuskee Pendee, Luggin-tucka, Duhindance, and all other similar cesses, under whatsoever denomination levied, which have hitherto been levied by Khotes or others in the Dapoolee, Khed, and Sytowda Pettas of the Ratnagherry Collectorate is hereby prohibited: and their levy in future by any person whatsoever is declared to be illegal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council has been pleased in pursuance of Act I. of 1859, Section C to CIII. to appoint John Connon, Esquire, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant A. T. M. Meyers, R.N., Her Majesty's Troop Ship "Euphrates," to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Barque "Impulse," while in pilotage charge of the Reefs south of Cross Island, on the morning of the 24th August 1868. The investigation will be held at the Port Police Office, on Friday next, the 11th instant, at half-past two P.M

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, under Section 3 of Act I. of 1849 of the Legislative Council of India, intituled An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States, the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay has reported to Government the commitment by him, under Section 6 of the said Act, of one Imam Khan, a British subject, charged with having at the British Residency Government-house at Subzabad, within the territory of the Shah of Persia, on the night following the 5th day of June last, committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of one Kalley Khan, the said Imam Khan being at that time a peon in the service of the Government of Bombay attached to the British Residency at the Persian Gulf. The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council, under and in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, hereby orders that the trial of the said Imam Khan, for the offence for which he is so charged and committed shall be had before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Fourth Sessions of 1868 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden before the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on Thursday, the 10th day of September instant at which time and place the said acting Chief Magistrate is hereby directed to cause and require all Constables, Gaolers, and Bailiffs, charged with the custody of the said Imam Khan, to be present, in their own persons with the said Imam Khan, together with all witnesses, exhibits, articles, and things in any way relating to the said alleged offence.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section XII Clause 1 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1865, to establish a temporary subordinate jail at Bukkur, in the Shikarpoor District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868:—

Captain G. E. Blew, Bombay Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Captain W. B. Swinton, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, for two years.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868:

Captain C. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. Ketchen, General List, Quartermaster Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Major General C. W Tremenheere, C.B., Royal Engineers is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs, under Rule XI of the Furlough Rules of 1868, to commence from the date of embarkation from Aden.

Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis performed the duties of Commandant Scinde Frontier Field Force from 1st th May to 9th June last. This cancels Government General Order No. 963, 29th June.

With reference to Government General Orders granting furlough to Europe to the Officers below-mentioned, it is intimated that the said Officers obtained furlough on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868, Rule 15:—

Surgeon T. G. Howlett, and Surgeon H. Cook, Medical Establishment.

Captain A. Davidson, Royal Engineers,

Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Newport, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. Lee, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant W. H. Yates, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. A. Hobson, General List.

Captain A. R. Wilson, Staff Corps.

The following Officers obtained furlough on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, Rule 14:—

Assistant Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Medical Establishment, Government General Order No. 444, 8th July.

Lieutenant C. M. Ryves, General List, Government General Order No 549, 17th August.

The following Officers are admitted to the Staff Corps on probation:—

Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, Her Majesty's 46th Foot.

Ensign J. Grant.

Captain S. Dell. Edwards, Staff Corps, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Captain L. G. Brown, Staff Corps, as a temporary arrangement.

It has been notified by the Government of India that G. G. O. No. 273, 22nd April 1868, is to be understood as giving to all men of the Native Army a free passage, whether returning from, or proceeding on leave, on medical certificate.

Paras. 19 and 20 of G. G. O., No. 879 of 1865, being cancelled by the Orders of Government, published under No. 392 of 1868, all Medical Subordinates will, when on regimental or other corresponding duty, be entitled to free quarters without incurring any deduction on account of house rent. This Order will have effect from the 27th May 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen, as Consuls for the North German Confederation, viz:—

Mr. August Carl Gumpert, at Bombay.

Mr. Albert K. F. Donso, at Kurrachee.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. B. Dennis officiated as Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, from 16th May to 9th June 1868, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Dick officiated as Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, from 10th June to 2nd August 1868, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, from 1 th proximo, under Sections 18 and 19 of the New Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun during the absence of Mr. A. Bosanquet on leave, or until further orders.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt to be District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson.

Major R. Johnstone to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade.

Mr. G. T. Glentoen to act as District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade during the absence of Major W. Y. H. Shortt, on leave.

Major S. Scott to be District Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade, vice Major W. Y. H. Shortt.

Captain S. F. McGillivray to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade, vice Major R. Johnstone.

Lieutenant H. S. Danfell to act as District Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade.

Lieutenant G. R. B Drummond to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade.

Lieutenant C. Hay to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade, during the absence of Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond, on leave.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman to be confirmed as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Sattara District.

Captain W. T. Brown to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, but to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Broach, in the Surat District, when relieved at Kaira.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Khan Saheb" on Haffeezoola Manoola, 3rd Class Inspector of Police in Khandeish.

Mr. W. S. Forman, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in that District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Richey to act as Collector of Ahmenabad, during the absence of Mr. Borradaile, on leave.

Rao Bahadoor Sumbhoopursad Luxmeelal to act for Mr. Richey as Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat.

Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Assistant Superintendent, Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, is transferred to the Nasick Revision Survey.

Mr. W. E. Waite, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Khandeish Survey, has been transferred to the Guzerat Revenue Survey in place of Mr. Atmaram Nuthoojee, deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in Canarese:—

Lieutenant G.C. Sartorius, and Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendents Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. R. S. Felly, Supernumerary Assistant ditto ditto.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the following changes in the Irrigation Department:—

The services of Mr. W. C. L. Brown, Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, are placed, at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

Mr. F. Jones, on special duty in Guzerat, to assume charge of the Kandeish Executive Division, in addition to his present charge in Guzerat.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby given to the Reverend James Smith, Belgaum, under Act V. of 1865.

License to solemnize marriages among Native Christians is also hereby given under the provisions of Part 5 of Act V. of 1865, to the Reverend John Mohantappa and to the Reverend Paul Siddalingappa, both of Belgaum.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. George Frederick Rimington as a Vakeel of the Court.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to appoint Azum Gopal Maharoodra Acting Moonsiff of Barsee, in the Poona District.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudashiv, Suddor Amin of Sholapoor, one month's leave, on medical certificate, under Section XI of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 7th July 1868.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashiv, Suddor Amin of Sholapoor, one month's extension of the leave on medical certificate granted him, under Section XI of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, on the 9th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Thomas Gordon Coles, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, proceeding on one month's privilege leave, delivered over charge of his Office to his Assistant Lieutenant C. Hay, on the 22nd ultimo, in the afternoon

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector of Khandeish, joined his appointment on the 28th August 1868.

With reference to the Police Commissioner, N. D.'s Notification, dated 10th ultimo, Lieutenant H Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, made over charge of his office to Mr. T. H. Stewart, on the evening of the 1st idem.

Mr. W. Waite, Sub-Assistant Superintendent (transferred from the Khandeish Survey,) joined the Goozerat Revenue Survey on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Messrs. W. Woodward and J. B. Richey respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate on the 3rd September 1868, before office hours.

Mr. W. H. Propert, 1st Assistant Collector in Charge Punch Mahals, has been allowed privilege leave for fifteen (15) days, from the 7th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Sumbhoopursad Luxmilal, Assistant Survey Settlement Officer, received charge of the Talookdaree Settlement Office from Mr. J. B. Richey, appointed Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Surgeon Major M. Style, and Assistant Surgeon J. Ffolliott, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, on the 28th August 1868 before office hours.

Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT.

Assistant Surgeon Holliott received charge of the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination, Scind Circle, from Surgeon Major Style, on the 25th ultimo, before office hours.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

FIRST DAY: THURSDAY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of 1868 for the Presidency of Bombay were opened this morning at ten o'clock, when a jury was empannelled, and the following cases were disposed of:—

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT OF ORNAMENTS FROM WOMEN.—Sectaram Shewander was charged with having, on the 19th July, broken into a house by night in order to commit theft, with having stolen silver necklaces and various other articles of property belonging to Phatima; and also with the theft of a promissory note for Rs. 10 belonging to Hagobai. There was a second charge against him of having escaped from lawful custody when apprehended on the first charge.

He pleaded guilty to the first charge, but said, as to the second, that he was assaulted, and therefore he ran away. The latter was recorded as a plea of not guilty. His Lordship then said to the jury that the prisoner had pled guilty to the major charge, and the Clerk of the Crown did not intend to proceed with evidence as to the minor charge, so that the jury would acquit the prisoner of the latter.

Sentence was deferred.

CHEATING, OR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Pragsing Gayasing was charged with having on the 1st June dishonestly got a finger-ring, a gold necklace, and Rs. 75 from Ramjee Yadujee. He pled not guilty.

The complainant, who is a money-lender at Pohore deposed that in the end of May last he went to Nassick, and there staid in the same house with prisoner. They thus got acquainted, and latterly defendant asked what money he had. Complainant showed him a finger-ring, necklace, and Rs. 75, on which prisoner said he should go to Bombay, and he (prisoner) could there get him a situation in some shop. He consented and when they came to Bombay prisoner said he should give him his property to keep, as it was usual for the sepoys to search new men in Bombay. He accordingly gave him his property, and some time after prisoner disappeared with it, and when apprehended denied having it in his possession. The defence was that the property had never belonged to the complainant, but had been earned by prisoner in Abyssinia.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship quite concurred with the jury that he had been convicted on the clearest possible evidence. Sentence was passed for ten calendar months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Hydur Khan Shabas Khan was charged with housebreaking by night on 24th July, and stealing Rs. 2,000 from Seerbaee, a woman. He pleaded not guilty.

Complainant deposed that she had had Rs. 2,000 in eleven bundles in a box. That was kept in a loft, and she locked it up in the evening. In the middle of the night she heard a noise, and when she went up to the loft in the morning she found the loft had been entered by the window below, the box broken open, and the money stolen. At eight o'clock the police brought the prisoner to her house and also part of the money. This money, which was produced in Court, was in six bundles tied up in dirty rags. Complainant identified these, and said the bundles were of different amounts, being the profits by transactions in oil.—A police havildar deposed to meeting the prisoner on the Esplanade that morning of the theft. He had three bundles beneath his arms and three others tied over his stomach. He said the rags contained flour, but on a search witness found they held rupees, not flour. He took prisoner to Mr. Raymond, European constable, and afterwards to the house that he had broken into. Prisoner confessed that he and one Mirza had committed the robbery, but they had been unable to find that other man.—Another native policemen corroborated as to the circumstances of the apprehension; and Inspector Barrett spoke to going to prosecutor's house and finding that entrance had been got to the house by removing an iron bar from a window that looked into an open back yard.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of housebreaking by night and theft of the property; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen calendar months.

The money that had been recovered was returned to the prosecutrix, and a policeman was ordered to see her safe home with it.

JEWELS TORN OFF A CHILD ON THE STREET.—Meer Alee Hoossein was charged with having, on 14th August, stolen a gold necklace with pearls, the property of Ruggoonathjee Tarrachund.

The complainant deposed to sending out his servant with his child on the afternoon in question in order to see a fair. The child was then wearing a necklace with jewels and glass beads. Ladjee Dhoongersey, the servant, deposed that he was carrying the child along Bazaar Gate Street at half-past seven in the evening, and feeling something pulled he looked behind and saw the prisoner with the necklace in his hand. Witness caught hold of his hand and prisoner then dropped the necklace, on which witness called for a sepoy. Two sepoys who had apprehended prisoner deposed to having seen him following the servant and take the necklace.

He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A MAN BITING OFF HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—Kondee Ramjee was charged with having, on the 20th July, on great and sudden provocation, caused grievous hurt to Bajee, his wife by biting off a portion of her nose. When asked to plead he said he was not guilty; he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing. From the evidence it seemed that his wife and he had been at a party and got drunk. They quarrelled on coming home, and in a struggle the wife bit off one of prisoner's fingers and he in return bit off a portion of her nose.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—Gabriel Francis De Silva, Gabriel Francis Dias, Doming Kimey, Kaitan Francis Fernand, Manuel Marks Costa, Ranoo Dhondoo, and Rama Dewjee were charged with criminal trespass, mischief, and unlawful assembly on property at Mahim.

His Lordship said that from the depositions it seemed this was not a case for a criminal court. If there was anything in it at all it was matter for a civil suit; and he ordered a minute to be written accordingly.

THEFT BY MEN FROM AN INSENSIBLE WOMAN.—Oomersee Ludha, Moorar Juwere and Kessee Andoo were charged with having, on the 12th July, stolen a nose ring, anklet, bar of silver, and various other articles of property belonging to a woman Juman.

Complainant told a long tale of being dragged by the prisoners when drinking hang in her house and being thus out of her senses for three days, and of the prisoners making confessions on being taken out of the chowkee to be whipped by the sepoy in the absence of any European constable. A youngish-looking female she was, and quite ready to swear to the ornaments produced as hers, and even to fragments which had been picked up. She was cross-questioned by one of the prisoners as to her supporters before and after marriage, and this she did not seem to relish—in fact at one time, as the interpreter explained to the Court, she got quite angry at the questions. A number of witnesses were examined in support of the statements by the prosecutrix, and these were cross-examined by the prisoners in rather a peculiar strain. One of them replied that he had not been tutored to tell the story and did not say this on account of his friendship with Jumna's husband. He had not seen them flogged by the sepoys; he just meant to say they gave up the property voluntarily. Another witness in his cross-examination said he was not a man to have means to bribe the havildars. He did not keep a gambling-house and had not won money that night of the apprehension. The policemen too were examined as to their conduct—they denying receiving bribes or flogging the prisoners. The defence was that the prisoners had some property which they intended to pawn, that this was a false story got up against them, and that they had been taken to the chowkey and beaten for a gambling-house and the prisoners had issued a subpœna against two witnesses, but they had not been found by the officer. The prisoner did not seem to understand this for he said a child might know Custoorchund Roychund—he was Premchund Roychund's brother (a laugh)—He was owner of his (prisoner's) house and he wished him to contradict a statement that there were five, instead of four storys in the house he lived in (laughter.)

His Lordship then summed up at some length. He remarked that no old grudge on the part of the prosecutrix had been proved, and that if there was anything a woman could remember that was her ornaments. He did not intend this as a reflection on the sex, but referred to a woman in the position of the prosecutrix. Referring to the evidence as to beating by the police his Lordship remarked that he was afraid that was resorted to more frequently than came to light, but on his suggestion the clerk of the crown had not put questions as to the statements made to the policemen.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty of both charges.

His Lordship here remarked that had he believed the prosecutrix's statement as to the conduct of the policemen he should have felt it his duty to report the fact to the proper authorities. He did not believe any thing of that, however. He was afraid there might have been a threat to use violence, but the evidence was not sufficiently clear to enable him to say that that was the case.

The first prisoner who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to transportation for seven years, and each of the others to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

QUESTION AS TO COMPENSATION FOR LAND TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs. the Secretary of State for India.

THIS case, involving a question as to the notices necessary in connection with the acquirement of land by Government for a public purpose, was disposed of, on appeal, in the High Court by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp on Thursday last week.

The Chief Justice spoke as follows:—

The facts of this case as proved by the evidence I consider to be as follow. By a notification, signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, dated the 3rd of June 1863, it was declared under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, that a strip of land—sixty feet more or less in width, extending from the point where the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line touched the new road to Cammatteepoora, thence crossing Grant Road, Breach Candy Road, Gam Davi Road, passing by the Cotton Mill, thence crossing the Malabar Hill Road, crossing Nacooda's Oart, and opening on the sea beach of Back Bay, and in the occupation of various individuals—was required for a public purpose, that is to say, for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and was to be taken at the public expense. The Cotton Mill there mentioned is the plaintiff's mill. In June 1863, according to the evidence of Pandoorung Sukiajee, surveyor to the Railway Company, the intended line of railway was set out and marked by cutting a narrow trench and placing pegs. A trial line was made in 1862, and marked by point and pegs, and these were left when the line was set out. The two lines are correctly shown in the Map No. 7 which was put in evidence. The line thus marked out was according to the evidence of Govind Gungadhur, the head surveyor to the Collector of Bombay, surveyed by the Collector's Department, and a plan (No. 9) of it made with a schedule which was to be seen at the Collector's Office by any person who wished to do so. On the 4th of November 1863 the following notification, signed by the Collector, was received by Motiram Baggoobhoy, the secretary of the Arkwright Cotton Mill Company, the owners of the mill:—"To owner of the Cotton Mill,—You are hereby required to call at my office on Thursday, the 19th inst., to signify your acceptance or otherwise of the compensation for your land required for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway." This was not such a notice as is required by section 4 of the Act VI. of 1857 and the Collector appears to have paid but little regard to the provisions of the Act, but it told the owners of the mill that their land was required for the railway, and that they might receive compensation for it. Upon the receipt of this notice, Motiram Bhaggoobhoy went to the Collector's office where he says he saw a large plan in which he does not think the well was included that he saw the surveyor, a Hindoo (apparently Govind Gungadhur), who had a large plan, and he does not recollect whether the well was included. Notwithstanding what this witness says, I have no doubt that the well was included in the plan of the land at the Collector's Office and in the intended line of the railway which had been set out and marked. The plaintiffs might at this time have ascertained and most probably did by their agent Motiram ascertain what portion of their land was going to be taken. On the 28th of November 1863 a notice, dated the 23rd and signed by the Collector, was served upon them. It was as follows:—"Take notice that I have appointed Major A. H. Curtis as arbitrator on behalf of Government, and that unless you concur in his appointment as single arbitrator, you are hereby required to appoint in writing your arbitrator within (15) fifteen days from this date to determine the amount of compensation for landsi tuated near and between the Cammatteepoora Road and Back Bay required by the Bombay, Boroda, and Central India Railway." On the 7th of December 1863 the following letter was addressed by Motiram Bhuggoobhoy, as secretary of the Arkwright Cotton Mill Company, to the Collector:—"Sir,—With respect to your notice, dated 23rd ultimo, I am desired by the directors of the Arkwright Cotton Mill to inform you that they have appointed Sorab jee Pestonjee, Esq., arbitrator on their behalf to determine the amount of compensation for their land required by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company." Now, what was the effect of the notice of the 23rd of November and this letter? When the amount of the compensation had been settled by the arbitration they would constitute a contract, which could be enforced by this Court at the instance of either the Government as the plaintiffs, the lane required being capable of being ascertained by a reference to the Collector's plan—Mason vs. the Sewree Bay Pier and Railway Company 32 L. J. 110. And is very material to observe that the plaintiffs were entitled not only to compensation for the land taken, but also by sec. 24 to compensation for any damage that might be sustained by them in respect of the adjoining land. But it is not necessary to go so far as to consider that there was a contract. When the Collector notified the appointment of an arbitrator the plaintiffs were at liberty to desire that the whole of the manufactory should be taken and the Collector might then have either withdrawn his notice of the 4th of November and appointment of an arbitrator—the Queen vs. the London and South-Western Railway Company 12 Q. B. 755—or assented to take the whole and appointed the arbitrator accordingly. If the notice by the Collector of the 4th November 1863 had been in accordance with sect. 4 of Act VI. of 1857, the plaintiffs would have been obliged to give him notice that they required the whole of the mill to be taken within a reasonable time and before he proceeded to put in motion the compulsory provisions of the Act—Gardner vs. the Charing Cross Railway Company 31 L. J. ch. 181. Possibly, as the notice was irregular, the Collector might, if they had remained quiescent have been unable to take the land; but by appointing the arbitrator to determine the amount of compensation for it, I think they waived any irregularity in the previous proceedings and made their election, which, unless they could show it was caused by any false representation by the agents of the Government, they were not at liberty to withdraw from. I look upon the case as one not simply of laches in making a claim under sec. 32 to have the whole of the manufactury taken, but of the plaintiffs having done an act inconsistent with such a claim. Although no proceedings were taken in the arbitration before the 11th of November 1864 the basis of it was unaltered and could not be altered without the consent of the Collector. I think Mr. Showell's letters of the 17th November and 5th December do not show that such consent was given, but only that the parties were endeavouring to come to an amicable arrangement. The written statement did not set up as a ground of defence the laches upon which the decision of the Court below was founded, but the written statement is by the express language of the Code of the Civil Procedure to be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of facts which the party believes to be material to the case and which he believes he will be able to prove, and we cannot apply to it the rules applicable to equity pleadings. The question was raised by the second issue, and if upon the facts proved it appeared that the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief the Judge was right in refusing it; but I think the 1st defendant ought not to have the costs either of the original suit or of this appeal, and that the arbitrators should pay their own costs of appearing on this appeal. The order of the Court below must be amended by ordering the first defendant to pay his own costs.

Mr. Justice Westropp then gave his opinion on the case as follows:—

On the first question, whether the portion of the premises taken, falls within section 32 of Act VI. of 1857, there cannot, I think, be any doubt that they do form a part of the factory. The evidence, in my opinion, completely brings the case within the authorities quoted on behalf of the appellants on that point. On the second question, whether, under the circumstances of this case, the laches of the appellants has been such as to deprive them of the benefit of section 32 of the Act, I have had considerable doubts. If there has been laches on his part, there unquestionably have also been irregularity and laches on that of the Collector's department in 1863 and 1864. Section 4 of the Act requires the Collector to affix a notice upon a conspicuous part of the land, and to make proclamation that the land is about to be taken by Government for a public purpose. He does not appear to have done either the one or the other. The section further requires the Collector to give notice to the same effect to the occupier and to all persons known or believed to be interested, who reside or have agents within the district; and that such notice shall contain a citation calling on all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent at a time or place therein mentioned, and to state the nature of their interests in the land and, the amount and particulars of their claim to compensation for the same. The Collector has neglected to serve any such notice. The notice of the 4th November 1863, signed by Mr. Scott, the Collector, does not comply with any one of the requirements of the 4th section. It calls upon the mill-owners to state whether they will accept the compensation for their land, and there is nothing whatever to show that any sum for compensation was then or has ever since been fixed or named by or on behalf of the Collector. A more irregular or meagre document I never recollect to have seen produced from a public office. One of the principal objects of the notice required by the 4th section to be served upon the landowner, is to elicit from him a clear statement of the nature of the claim which he intends to set up; so that the points at issue between him and the Government may be placed beyond doubt. Nothing of the kind was ascertained by the Collector. However, Motiram Bhugoobhai, the secretary of the appellants' company, notwithstanding the utter irregularity of the notice, went to the Collector's office and there saw a plan of the intended course of the line. That plan, I believe, to have been the Exhibit No. 9, prepared in the Collector's office from the Railway Company's plan, (Exhibit No. 7.) Both of those plans show that the line was intended to run directly through the place where the appellants' well was situated. An alternative line was laid down on the plan No. 7, but it ran on the other side of the factory, and did not touch any of the premises belonging to it. Motiram says that, so far as he recollects, the plan which he saw did not include the well, but he says this in a somewhat equivocal manner, and as Govind Gungadhur, the Collector's office, says that there were not any other plans except No. 7 and No. 9 in that office, Motiram is either mistaken or insincere in his testimony on that point. Evidence has also been given on behalf of the Secretary of State that the line had been marked out by surveyors, or, as they style it, lockspitted in June 1863, a long time before the claim of the appellants that the whole factory should be taken was put forward by them. Motiram also said that the course of the line had been changed, and that the marks did not include the well. That evidence has not, I believe, been contradicted by any other witness, but having regard to the want of accuracy in what he has said about the plan, it is difficult to give much weight to what he says with regard to the moving of the pegs. The Collector, Mr. Scott, on the 23rd November 1863, wrote a letter to the appellants appointing Major Curtis, arbitrator on behalf of Government, to determine the amount of compensation for the appellants' land required by the Railway Company; and on the 7th December 1863, Motiram replied by letter on behalf of the appellants, appointing Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, arbitrator for the appellants, to determine the amount of compensation for their land required by the Railway Company. That letter does certainly, in its terms, justify the view taken of it by my Lord Chief Justice and my brother Sargent, I am not prepared to dissent from them, but I am not free from doubts on the subject. Motiram is not apparently an advanced English scholar. His style of writing sufficiently indicates this, and his letter, in speaking of compensation, merely echoes a passage in the letter of the Collector to which as was replying. I doubt whether he, by his reply, intended to limit the claim of the Company in any respect, as he does by the reference in it to compensation for the land required. Moreover, the letter of Mr. Showell, (replying to the letter of the 11th November 1864, in which the appellants claimed to have the whole factory taken, under section 32 of the Act,) does not affect to treat them as precluded by the correspondence with respect to the appointment of arbitrators from raising that claim, nor did Mr. Showell then say that the claim was too late. The appellants' request, made about that time, to be furnished with a plan showing what part of their premises was to be taken, and Mr. Showell's compliance with it, also tend to show that the appellants were not previously well informed as to the course which the line was to take. Of the same complexion is the fact that in March and April, 1864, the appellants constructed two reservoirs in connexion, and to be used together with the well for the purpose of working the steam-engine. That fact is scarcely to be reconciled with a complete knowledge on their part that the well was to be destroyed by the line of railway; or that they had, by the letter of Motiram, agreeing to the appointment of arbitrators, completely bound themselves to give up the well to the Railway Company, and to be satisfied with compensation for it. Again, there is no evidence whatever to show that the appellants, by any plan or otherwise, were informed that the line, as constructed through their premises, would be cutting eleven feet below the level of their compound. No such information appeared either upon exhibit No. 7 or exhibit No. 9, the two plans which lay in the Collector's office. I find it difficult to hold that the absence of such information is excusable. A cutting of that depth through the appellants' land and the adjoining land could scarcely fail to affect, to a considerable extent, the supply of water to any future well which may be constructed on the premises of the factory. Such a deep cutting would act as a drain to the adjacent land to the extent of 11 feet in depth. Under section 16 of the Act the Collector had full power to compel the arbitrators to proceed with the arbitration, but so far from his doing so, although circumstances, as has been stated, appointed on both sides early in December 1863, not a single step was taken in the arbitration until the 19th December 1864, and no sufficient explanation of this delay of more than a year has been given on the part of the respondent. The Government arbitrator first appointed, Major Curtis, died in April or May 1864, and another arbitrator in lieu of him was appointed on the 1st July 1864, and on the 17th November 1864 Mr. Harrison was subsituted for him. Sorabjee Framjee Pestonjee resigned, and Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit was appointed in lieu of him, by the appellants, on the 16th January 1865, and Mr. Keir was appointed umpire on the 7th July 1864. But these changes do not sufficiently account for the delay. If the Collector had exercised his authority, and compelled the arbitrators to proceed, an award might have been made long before the first of those changes occurred. The delay in compelling the arbitrators to proceed almost indicates doubt on the

SERMONS ON SERMONS.

(*Saturday Review, August 8.*)

Sermons are a bore. Admitted to the full. There is only one thing more boring. It is sermons on sermons. The parsons are avenged, for the "Times" and its correspondents prove that beyond the lowest depth of darkness that belongs to the pulpit there is a profound of bathos and stupidity duller, denser, and more irrational, and that is in the popular-criticism on sermons. Whatever the clerical mind is, there is in the lay mind, if we are to take this week's "Times" as an exponent of it, a power of bad composition, heavy and illogical reasoning, platitude and wearisomeness, which may well make professional preachers rejoice. They have no monopoly of stupidity. Let us try to enter into the great sermon argument, and first let us take the "Times" itself, which sums up of course, into one clear and condensed statement the whole proof against English sermons and preachers. In the first place, says this great authority, the clergy must "take the fact and accept the blame." The fact is that people are not interested; the blame lies with those whose business it is to attract, and who fail to do so. Now the fact happens to be that some people are interested, and some are not. The very dreariest of sermons even those which "bore people with faith and St. Paul's Epistles," subjects which the Vicar of Arnwell seems to think ought to be excluded from Christian teaching, if not from Christianity—do find a vast many admirers. Some people may wonder at this taste, but that it exists among church-going people there is no question. Nay, the Dissenters, whom it suits some of the letter-writers to hold up as models for the English clergy, preach nothing but faith and St. Paul's Epistles. We always thought that in truly pious and Evangelical circle the real gospel and its faithful exposition was only one sermon, and that on one chapter of one of St. Paul's Epistles; and that by preaching this one sermon every Sunday our Romaines and Cecils and the whole Evangelical school filled their churches, and as a matter of fact did interest people. As a mattter of fact this sort of thing interests people still. We may wonder at their taste, and we do; but we cannot deny that to a whole class of people—religious people, too, in their own way—sermons are interesting just in proportion to what is their weariness to some other folks. The custom of sermons—dull, doctrinal, Pauline, and Protestant—arose in answer to a popular demand. That popular demand, fortunately or unfortunately, survives still, or what is the meaning of all our watchwords about the Protestant faith and our Scriptural Christianity?—and so long as the demand exists, English sermons must be dull and tedious to those who have no faith in this barren Shibboleth.

But it is "good sermons which people want;" where there is a good sermon people will go gladly to almost any service. But then comes the old difficulty, what is a good sermon to the frequenters of Hephzibah and Zion is a weariness to the *Habitans in Sicco*; whose old cold cabbage is now hashed up again, as it is once a year, when the silly season sets in. Who shall settle the conditions of a good sermon? The best of sermons to some folk is a desertation on imputed faith and forensic justification, and, for such hearers, to talk to men about their duties in life is to preach the filthy rags of righteousness. The real state of the case is that sermons are good, bad, or indifferent, just as people like this, that, or the other doctrine, or no doctrine at all. The dullest preacher is savoury, edifying, and a faithful expositor of the Word to people of his own way of thinking; and the liveliest and most energetic orator is only profane, wordly, and unevangelical to other congregations. And above and beyond all remains the class to whom most of the essayists and letter-writers really belong, though they have not the honesty to say so, to whom religion and Christianity as it stands in the Bible is in itself a bore and a weariness. Why should not the critics say this, because it is the simple truth? Not only are these and those sermons a bore, but all sermons are a bore to some people, and to a good many people too, as things are. It is not that going to church under certain circumstances is a bore, but to be talked to and talked at by a man who is only just like one of ourselves, to be told what is perhaps true, but what we all know and have been told a thousand times is annoying, flat, and wearisome. And so, by putting together all the remedies suggested by the various critics, it really comes to this. As to the Sunday morning service—for public worship on the week days never seems to enter into the conception of these critics—it is too long. It is three services in one; cut it down. What can be so unedifying as long prayers? Lord Ebury's little boys actually could not stand, sit, or sleep through the Good Friday services. What good can come of all these Old Testament lessons? "There is a rationalistic tendency which will not be satisfied by dogmas or terrified into obedience by denunciations." The sum and substance of which is, that worship is a thing between man and his Maker—that is, a thing to be thought about and not to be done; that as to the Bible, there is so much doubt about it that the public reading of it only suggests cavil and criticism to "the spirit of the educated laity;" that as to sermons, their dogmas won't do, and their denunciations won't do—that is, preachers must concern themselves with neither faith nor practice, and the conclusion is irresistible, if people could but have the honesty to say so, that religion, except in that very abstract form which takes space for its Church and nature for its God, is a very tedious and tiresome thing. This is what people really think, if they would but honestly say so. Why should it not be so? Religion is just like other things to be lived in, not to be taken up once a week by outsiders for half an hour or forty-five minutes. It is not the quality of the sermon, but the fact of the sermon; not the length of the services, but the thing service, worship, prayer and praise, which must be "in days which are very different from what it was in former days," as one of these writers elegantly expresses it, not only uninteresting but repulsive to a vast many people. It is the merest cant and insincerity in most of these letter-writers to ask for the services and sermons to be docked at both ends, when their real distaste is for religion in any shape. No doubt going to church for example's sake, and for the sake of the women, the children, the tenants, and the labourers, is to some people's minds an exercise of duty; but it is a duty which is very painful and tedious. The "educated laymen" of whom we hear so much will of course say that all exhortations to duties, religious, social, and moral, are "platitudes of which they know the staleness;" and they will not be slow to denounce any reference to Scripture doctrine and Scripture history as "fallacies of which they could furnish the refutation off-hand." Now what the educated laymen want, or at least a good many of them, only they have not the plain hearty sincerity to say so, is that the whole institution of public service should as speedily as possible fall into abeyance, because, as they happen to have no taste for it, and to be either serenely indifferent or superbly contemptuous of the whole thing, it is a great "bore," for conventional reasons, to be obliged to sit through it. But the writers and essayists are all Churchmen, all admirers of the beautiful service of the Church of England; they all feel for their fellow creatures; for the poor, for the children their sympathies are exuberant, their charities expansive; they all protest against British conventionality. Of all the virtues they only lack a little candour, and their confession is complete except as regards their own inner man.

This is the root of the matter, and after this it is superfluous to point out the crude misstatements of fact which the authoritative teachers indulge in. A "street preacher and an itinerant lecturer can be sure at any time of an audience by virtue of the simple fact that he proposes to speak." Can he? How many street preachers has this writer ever listened to? It is a mere statement of fact that the present writer for months made it his business, Sunday after Sunday, to watch what came of street preaching under the most favourable auspices. The place was close to a crowded railway station; the roads all abutting on a most popular resort were almost impassable; yet the street preachings—well organized and diligently served with voluable and impassioned orators, who used the most fervid appeals, personal solicitations, and fiery language and gesture of extemporaneous teaching—were never listened to by thirty people at once. A few languid children lounged about for five minutes and then melted off, to be succeeded by another knot of idlers. It is simply a gross perversion of fact, and one which could never be hazarded by any honest personal testimony, that street preaching is always, or even often, successful. It is not. The failure or the value of street preaching ought perhaps to be no argument one way or the other with the English clergy; but when it is stated that all public speaking, simply because it is extemporaneous and popular, secures an audience, the testimony of those who, like ourselves, have been constant auditors of street preaching and Trafalgar Square spouting, is rather more important than that of mere letter-writers.

Beyond and above all this remains one solid fact which the second-rate artificers now employed in doing the padding of the "Times" cannot be expected to appreciate or apprehend. Sermons must, under every conceivable condition, be a failure, so long as they must be addressed to mixed congregations. To say what will hit or profit or interest old and young, men and women, innocent childhood and boiling youth, rich and poor, ignorant and critical, people of every and of no variety of religious taste, attainments, likes and dislikes, education and prejudice, temptations, sins, saintliness, is a simple impossibility. Platitude or bluster is the sole alternative. You may get a pleasant rhetorical exercise, as in the French pulpit; but what stuff after all, Bossuet is, if you look for its instructiveness. Chrysostom or Jeremy Taylor or Whitfield is just as much amenable to the critic as an English rector, if he is to do his sermons according to the very short canon of pulpit "acceptableness"—is this the right word?—which is now laid down, that it is the preacher's business to please. The preachers "must learn to please if they want to succeed." The essence of sermons is not to teach, not to persuade, not to exhort, not to try to make men better, but to please. There is another thing to be considered. All this wailing about sermons only implies an illiterate sensual audience, who are to be moved by the vulgar arts of noise, rant, or buffoonery. And if both preachers and hearers would but own it, a certain rudeness and coarseness is necessary to successful preaching. A man must be a fanatic, and must have discarded much of the critical faculty, if he ever attained it, to succeed as a pulpit orator. The very best preachers of the day in the Church of England are to be found among the extremely High and the extremely Low schools; that is, among the most fanatical. The stuff and substance of their sermons is precisely that which is most distasteful to the newspaper critics. Undoubtedly the very worst and the very dullest, as preachers, are the Latitudinarians. They are too refined, too critical, too prone to see more sides then one of a question or a fact. As in war, so in preaching, indecision is fatal. The best preacher is the man who is surest of his ground; but there is the assurance of ignorance as well as of conviction.

THE FIRST EXECUTION IN PRIVATE.

(*Evening Standard, Aug. 14.*)

The first execution within the prison walls, and in presence only of a limited number of spectators, in accordance with the new Act of Parliament for the better regulation of capital punishment, took place yesterday morning at Maidstone Gaol. The culprit who suffered sentence was Thomas Wells, late a porter in the employ of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, who was left for death after the last assizes for the murder of Mr. Walsh, the station-master at Dover. In the course of his duties Mr. Walsh had occasion to find fault with Wells, who took the reproof in very ill part, and revenged himself on the first available opportunity on the unfortunate station-master by shooting him dead as he sat alone at his work in his office. The alarm was raised, and Wells was found hiding close at hand. The proofs of his crime were so positive that he scarcely attempted to deny it, and on his trial he was at once found guilty and condemned to death. The reports which from time to time have appeared in the public prints since his condemnation have described the young man—he was little more than eighteen years of age—as sincerely penitent, and these reports are borne out by the prison officers, who seemed to have been much impressed by his quiet and decorous conduct.

The curious in such matters will note as an odd coincidence the fact that Maidstone—a town so notorious for its anti-capital punishment feeling, that lawyers will tell you it is most difficult to get a jury to return an adverse verdict against a prisoner on trial for his life—should have been the first place in which the arrangements of the death sentence under the new law should have been carried out. Whether in pursuance of this feeling the inhabitants wilfully ignored the tragedy which was about to be enacted in the immediate outskirts of their town, or whether they were indifferent to it, or whether the exact period of the execution had been hidden from them, it is impossible to say; but it is certain that, amongst the people freely scattered about the broad and handsome streets on Wednesday evening there was not the slightest indication that anything unusual was to take place among them on the following day. A travelling menagerie, which had pitched its tent close by the borders of the canal, was thronged with delighted gazers, among whom the private-soldier element was strongly represented. The local volunteers, headed by their band, were attended in their march by many of the youthful population, and a still larger gathering followed the band of the militia regiment, and grouped round them as they played in front of their headquarters, the Mitre Hotel. But in none of the crowds, composed as they were of townspeople—old and young, male and female—did one hear the slightest allusion, either in earnestness or ribaldry, to the criminal who was spending his last hours within a few hundred yards of the place where this gaiety was being carried on, and to whose ears, deafen them how he might, abstract his senses how he would, the clangour of the trumpets and the boom of the drums must have been painfully audible. Nor was there any remarkable difference yesterday morning. It had been expected that a large majority of the shops would remain closed until after the execution, which was fixed to take place at half-past ten, but the shutters were taken down at the usual hour, men proceeded to their usual avocations, and there was not the smallest sign—not even that most ordinary sign of men and women conversing in knots and groups—of anything unusual being about to happen, until one reached the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol, and there, on the far side of the broad road running round by the court house, was a thin fringe of humanity, some fifty persons in all, in one long line, looking towards the great gate of the goal, and talking among themselves. Emphatically a "bad lot" this, tramps out on hopping excursions, beggars, a female gipsy or two,—men and women, too, the lowest scum of the population, and a dozen eager-eyed, wolfish, cunning-looking blackguard boys. They gape and stare, though there is nothing for them to look at as yet; the gaol-gate is closed, and there is no one in the immediate neighbourhood, so they take stock of the flagstaff, on which, in accordance with official injunctions, the "black flag" is to be run up at the moment of the execution, and find matter for comment in the exit from the gaol of certain stonemasons who have been at work inside the prison walls.

At half-past nine exactly a four-wheeled cab drives rapidly up the street, and pulls up at the door of the New Inn, immediately opposite the Court-house. The cab door and the inn door open simultaneously; from the former descends a man, who enters the inn, the door of which is again immediately closed upon him, while the cab drives off. In two minutes this man emerges from the inn and makes for the gaol. He is an elderly man, with white hair and white beard, broad and thick-set, is dressed in black, with a peculiar tall hat, and carries a small carpet-bag in his hand. This is Calcraft, the hangman. As it were intuitively the little crowd becomes aware of this, a whisper runs round among it that the bag contains his "tackle" of pinioning straps, &c., and the blackguard boys, excited beyond bearing, spring to their feet and start in pursuit. The man, taking no notice and looking doggedly before him, crosses the road, and getting close to the gaol railings, half slinks, half shambles along until he reaches the gate, which opens at his approach and closes behind him. Five minutes afterwards another man issues from the inn and makes for the gaol—a tall, thin, wiry man, with a keen eye, with his cheeks and part of his forehead closely shaved, dressed in a velveteen shooting coat, loose trousers, and billycock hat and looking like an acrobat who had donned his private clothes over his professional costume. The little crowd does not know this man, though he is almost as notorous as the other. He is Smith of Dudley, the hangman of the Birmingham district, who hanged Palmer, and who occasionally assists Calcraft on great occasions.

At ten o'clock the representatives of the press, who have been provided by the authorities with proper credentials, are admitted into the prison, and are first ushered into the round-house, a building in the debtors' division, where the turnkeys on duty pass the night. It is fitted with a desk and benches, is glazed on all sides, and overlooks the front court and several of the exercise yards. Several of the warders are here, and from them one learns that the prisoner has passed a quiet night, sleeping from half-past ten till half past four, but that the extraordinary equanimity which he has hitherto displayed is failing him now, and that he is beginning to "break down." This conversation is carried on in a low whisper; the silence of the place is singularly oppressive; and this, combined with the knowledge of what one is about immediately to witness, renders this period one of most painful suspense. There are five hundred prisoners within the gaol, but one might as well be in the City of the Dead for all one hears of them, the only sound, the jingling of the warders keys, grating on the ear. A little excitement is caused by the hurried entrance of a warder from the direction in which the prisoner is known to be, and his equally hurried disappearance bearing some brandy in a tumbler, but the silence sets in afresh, and one is reduced to watching two little knots in the fore court. One of these consists of the under-sheriff (who is deeply affected), the medical officer, and a *nonchalant* person in a wideawake hat, who is said to be the governor, but who takes no part in the proceedings, and who is poking up the ground with his walking-stick in a very *degagé* manner. The other knot is formed of Calcraft, his assistant, and two of the wardens who are chatting together. At twenty-five minutes past ten the party—consisting of four reporters from the London journals, six from various local papers, a carpenter who is in attendance lest his services should be required in connection with the arrangements of the drop, and a warder in plain clothes who has been sitting up all night with the prisoner—is summoned from the round-house and ushered into a narrow vaulted ante-room, whence, after five minutes' delay, they are led through a narrow passage into the presence of the gallows.

There it stands, erected under a shed at the further end of a small yard some thirty feet square, the old square gallows formed of two uprights and one crossbeam, and whose form has been familiar to us from woodcuts and description for years, only in this instance it is painted buff instead of the ordinary dead black. The uprights across have iron supports fixed into the wall, and in the crossbeam there is a hook, immediately under which stands Thomas Wells, with the rope round his neck. There is no built scaffold; the drop on which the prisoner stands is flush with the ground, and the public (if the little representative party can be so called) is placed behind a barrier breast-high, yet so close to the prisoner that they can see every movement of his face, and hear every word he utters. He looks a mere youth, short, yet strongly-built. He is dressed in his railway porter's uniform of velveteen, with the company's initials in red on the collar, and in his waistcoat, just above his pinioned hands, wears a small flower. He evidently knows little if anything of what is going on around him. He is absorbed in prayer—his face, of a livid hue, is upturned, and his eyes are looking upwards. Standing by him, the chaplain, the Rev. W. C. F. Sugden Fraser, reads, in a voice broken with emotion, the burial service. Suddenly the prisoner begins, in a low, thick, trembling voice, to sing a hymn—one, as we afterwards learn, which he has been recently repeating in his cell—and continues to sing it after Calcraft has pulled the cap over his face, and the chaplain has shaken hands with him—his singing it when, at a signal from his superior, Smith pulls the bolt, and then, with a sickening rattle, the drop falls, Calcraft standing behind, and, as it were, guiding the falling figure. In our belief, life was not wholly extinct for three or four minutes after the falling of the drop. It is usual on these occasions to speak of the movements of the limbs as being "merely muscular." In this instance there was scarcely any muscular contortion, but there were undoubtedly deep respirations and other undeniable evidence that asphyxia did not immediately happen.

Such is the history of the first private execution in England. Anticipated with just horror by those who were compelled to be present, it was carried out with every decency and all decorum, in a manner calculated to give the least pain to those whose duty it was to witness it. The presence of the representatives of the press at a private execution is a guarantee to the public, whose delegates they are, that the sentence of the law which has been passed upon a certain criminal is duly carried out. But there is no occasion to inflict upon them, as was the case at Newgate, the horror of witnessing the pinioning, the procession, and all the awful details of the scaffold. These, thanks to the visiting justices and to the under-sheriff of Kent, Mr. Furley, of Ashford, they were spared at Maidstone, and will, it is to be hoped, be spared in future. Meanwhile, so far as this one instance affords means of judging, is the execution under the new law more impressive than under the old? We answer, decidedly, in the affirmative. The applause or censure of the mob, the desire to "die game" before his friends, had, it is acknowledged, the worst influence on the prisoner, and the solemn stillness of the little yard, with its handful of spectators, must have been impressive in the most awful degree, while a peaceful provincial town is left to its usual avocations, entirely free from the influx of pestilent blackguardism, drunkenness, and obscenity which always attended a public hanging.

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30	18	0 0	3	3 0	20	0 0	3	8 8	30
40	22	8 0	3	15 9	23	8 0	4	2 7	40
50	29	8 0	5	3 7	30	8 0	5	6 5	50
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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
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The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
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6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes		..... 1s. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
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Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
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G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
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4 do. 1/11 1/8
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2 do. 1/11 " "
1 do. 1/10 15/16 "
On demand 1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 "
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
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Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
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"	4 do.		...1s. 11 1/8d. "
"	3 do.		...1s. 11 1/16d. "
"	2 do.		...1s. 11d. "
"	1 do.		...1s. 10 15/16d. "
	On demand		...1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland	do.		... "
On Ireland	do.		... "

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On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	5 "
3 do.	..	3 "

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in India, Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, and on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Subscribed Capital .....£938,200.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund .....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Rowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 12 " " 6 "
A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

	Medoc ..... per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	" 21
	Margaux	" 18
	St. Emilion	" 20
CLARETS.....	St. Estephe	" 20
	Haut Sauternes ....